A NEW RECORD AND TWO NEW SPECIES OF NORTH AMERICAN HISPINAE

(COLEOPTERA CHRYSOMELIDAE)

By MILTON W. SANDERSON, *Illinois Natural History Survey, Urbana, Illinois*

The hispine genus *Chalepus* Thunberg, as at present restricted, contains two previously recorded species in the United States, *bicolor* Oliv. and *walshi* Crotch. Two additional species have been found in the southern states, one a Central American species which was recently collected in Texas, and the other an undescribed species from Florida. All four species agree in that the antennae are 11-segmented, there are 10 rows of elytral punctures, the scutellar row of punctures is absent, and some of the elytral intervals are entirely or in part carinate. *C. bicolor* and *walshi* differ from the two species described here by having the elytra uniformly black or blue. *C. bellulus* Chapuis and *hebalus*, n. sp., have the elytra yellow or reddish in the basal region.

Chalepus bellulus Chapuis

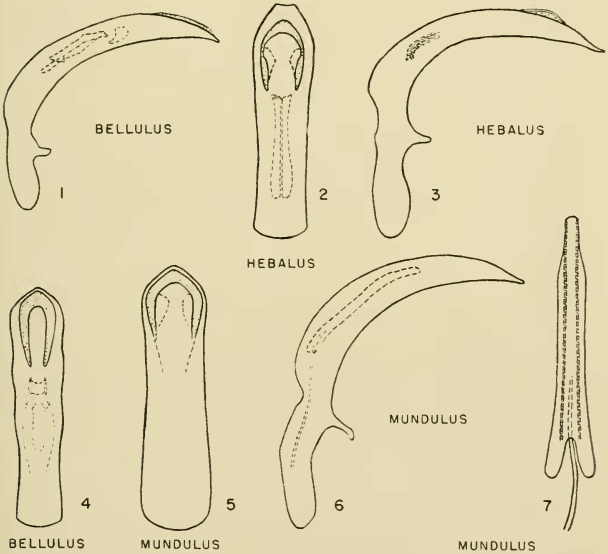
This species has previously been recorded from Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Mexico. Three adults, agreeing with the figure and description of *bellulus* Chapuis by Baly (Biol. Cent. Amer. 6(2): plate 3, 1894), have been studied from Brownsville, Texas. They were collected December 27, 1946 by R. H. Beamer, and are in the collection of the University of Kansas.

Male. Length 6 mm.; width 2 mm. Carinae of 2nd, 4th, and 8th elytral intervals distinct; elytral rows 5, 6, 7 and 8 constricted at middle of disc with some of the punctures obliterated. Elytra with apical third blue-black, the black area extending narrowly along suture to scutellum, extending more widely along lateral margin of elytron, and a little enlarged on humerus. Basal discal area of elytra with a broad longitudinal yellow stripe. Pronotum reddish. Venter red. Legs largely black, the basal half of each femur and each coxa yellow. Male genitalia as in figs. 1 and 4.

Chalepus hebalus, new species

Male. Length, 7 mm.; width, 2 mm. Head black, the vertex with a deep median longitudinal groove and a shallower groove close to upper margin of each eye; head between eyes very finely granulate and dull, less granulate and very shining behind each eye on side; area very narrow between antennal bases, sharply carinate, then suddenly enlarged to form a narrow front, slightly constricted at middle; antenna black, finely granulate, dull, 3rd segment very slightly longer than 4th, 6th slightly shorter than 5th. Pronotum entirely

red, granulate and dull, the anterior margin above dusky; width of pronotum about one-fourth greater than extreme median length, the sides on basal three-fifths parallel then converging anteriorly and constricted, then straight to apex; pronotum coarsely and deeply punctured, the punctures a little larger in median area and nearly all separated by very narrow carinate ridges. Elytron entirely shining red in basal region, the lighter area extending diagonally from the suture about one scutellar length behind the scutellum to the lateral elytral margin about one-third its length from apex; apical region of elytron blue-black, duller than basal area; intervals between 2nd and 3rd, and 4th and 5th rows of punctures distinctly raised into convex shining carinae; basal part of carina between 6th and 7th rows of punctures a little more distinct than apical part of carina; elytral rows 5, 6, 7 and 8 together constricted at middle of their length, the punctures confused and reduced to about three



TEXT FIGURE. MALE GENITALIA OF HISPINAE. Fig. 1, *Chalepus bellulus,* lateral view. Fig. 2, *C. hebalus,* dorsal view. Fig. 3, *C. hebalus,* lateral view. Fig. 4, *C. bellulus,* dorsal view. Fig. 5, *Xenochalepus mundulus,* dorsal view. Fig. 6, *X. mundulus,* lateral view. Fig. 7, *X. mundulus,* enlarged internal process on aedeagus.

rows; carina between rows 8 and 9 a little sharper than 1st and 2nd carinae; side margin of elytron serrate, the spines in the apical region varying in length from one-half to equal the width of the elytral flange. Mesosternum red, its side pieces, the entire metasternal area and the abdomen black; last sternite very narrowly pale at side margin. Legs entirely blue-black; the anterior and middle coxae in part reddish. Male genitalia (figs. 2 and 3) with the apex subtruncate.

Holotype male. Homestead, Florida, January 25, 1946, C. O. Esselbaugh. Type in the collection of the Illinois Natural History Survey.

This species may be distinguished from *bellulus* Chapuis, the only other species in the United States with maculate elytra, by the entirely black legs, instead of having the basal half of each femur yellow. In *hebalus* the venter, except the prosternal area and mesosternum, is entirely black, and in *bellulus* the entire venter of the body is reddish. The apex of the male genitalia (fig. 4) in *bellulus* is distinctly angulate and not subtruncate as in *hebalus* (fig. 2).

Xenochalepus mundulus, new species

Male. Length 5.5 mm.; width 2.5 mm. Head black, vertex with an anterior narrow median longitudinal carina becoming suddenly wider on a point above antennal bases; vertex behind carina flattened in median region with short elongate punctures between this area and eye; base of head with a narrow median longitudinal groove; antenna black, three basal segments a little more shining than the apical ones, 3rd segment about one-third longer than 2nd or 4th. Pronotum bicolored, a large median black spot widest at base and narrowing to a point behind anterior pronotal margin; lateral margin of pronotum broadly black, the dark area narrowing to anterior and posterior angles of pronotum; remaining area of pronotum uniformly orange red; pronotum one-half wider than long, the lateral margin parallel on basal three-fifths then narrowed to apical margin; punctures coarse, deep, generally elongate, closely placed but more widely spaced on the median area, the inner spaces smooth and shining. Elytra black, the basal one-fifth of each with an elongate yellow triangular area extending from the base of the inner costa to the lateral elytral margin; three well developed costae extending nearly full length of elytron; punctures of elytra generally round, but distinctly elongate toward apex, especially in first two rows near suture. Venter and legs entirely black. Male genitalia (figs. 5, 6 and 7) with internal basal sclerotized piece on copulatory sac about one-half the length of genitalia beyond basal constriction, and without a terminal curved tube.

Female. Indistinguishable from male except by dissection.

Holotype male—Oglesby, Illinois, May 20, 1946, F. G. Werner. Allotype female—Savanna, Ill., July 29, 1892, McElfresh. Paratypes as follows: Savanna, Ill., July 29, 1892, McElfresh, 9 specimens; Savanna, Ill., July 23, 1892, McElfresh, 8 specimens; Ravinia, Ill., July 9, 1907, A. B. Wolcott, 1 specimen; Funks Grove, Ill., June 2, 1883, 1 specimen; Starved Rock State Park, Ill., July 11, 1941, Ross & Ries, 1 specimen; Starved Rock State Park, Ill., Sept. 3, 1930, T. H. Frison, 1 specimen; Plummers Id., Md., June 17, 1913, J. D. Hood, 3 specimens, ♂ and ♀ in copula; Glencarlyn, Va., May 30, 1906, F. Knab, 2 specimens. Types in the collection of the Illinois Natural History Survey.

The series of individuals ranges in length from 5 mm. to 6.3 mm. and in width from 2.2 mm. to 2.5 mm. There is also some variation in the dark pronotal spots. In a few individuals the median and lateral dark areas have become fused at the middle and base to form a continuous but irregular transverse band from one lateral margin to the other.

From *scapularis* Olivier, with which it has been mixed in collections, it differs in its average smaller size, the venter and legs being entirely black and not in part red as in *scapularis*, the elytral punctures in the two inner rows being elongate toward apex instead of rounded, and there are differences in the male genitalia. In *mundulus* (fig. 6) the heavily sclerotized structure of the internal aedeagus is about one-half the length of the terminal portion of the genitalia, but in *scapularis* this structure is about one-third the length of the terminal part and bears a long curved cylindrical process at its apex.

A CHANGE OF SPECIFIC NAME IN THE GENUS CULICOIDES

(Diptera, Heleidae)

By F. A. Simoes Barbosa, *University of Recife, Brasil*

Culicoides wokei Barbosa was proposed as a specific name for specimens collected in Central America, and it was named in honor of Dr. Paul Woke of the U. S. Public Health Service (An. Soc. Biol. Per., 7 (1): 3-30, 1947).

In the same year I. Fox described a new species with the same name, *C. wokei* (Kuba 3: 90-91, 1947). So a homonym was created, and a new name is needed for one of the species.

Since my paper was published in November 1947 and Dr. Fox' paper was published in June of the same year, I must change my specific name. I propose *Culicoides diminutus*, nom. nov. (syn. *Culicoides wokei* Barbosa, not Fox), and I choose the male labeled in my paper (Plate 7, fig. 1) as lectotype. It is deposited in the U. S. National Museum.